

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR
PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION**

September 2000
(Revision to September 1993)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This appendix was prepared by the New Development/Construction Task Force a group comprising County, City, Building Industry Association, Association of General Contractors, and Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors of California representatives with additional input from the Food Sanitation Advisory Council, Sanitation Districts, and the Western States Petroleum Association. In accordance with Section 7.5 and 8.6 of the 1993 DAMP, it was reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and submitted for Permittee implementation. Section 1-4 of the 1993 DAMP, in discussing Best Management Practices (BMPs) for existing developed areas and areas of new development, states that “The Permittees will consider such options and will conduct public discussions to hear the views of various members of the community”. The composition of the Task Force and the review process reflects such an approach.

The objective in preparing this appendix was to identify relatively small-scale development source pollutant prevention and treatment measures that could be incorporated into new development. The New Development/Construction Task Force was identified in the DAMP as a program guidance body to recommend which BMPs should be required as standard practice (and when), and which should be viewed as solutions applicable only to special water quality problems, on a case by case basis.

The Drainage Area Management Plan does not specify a minimum development size to be considered for BMP applications, nor does it specify which land uses should receive the most attention. In general, BMPs are required on a wide variety of land uses, both residential and non-residential. BMPs should also be required on accessory uses of concern (such as outdoor material/equipment storage, vehicle/equipment fueling and service) and certain low intensity (but potentially high polluting) uses such as golf courses and plant nurseries.

2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The NPDES Stormwater Program's First Term Permits required that:

“All new developments and existing facilities with significant redevelopment, irrespective of size, must develop individual, comprehensive, long-term post construction storm water management plans, incorporating structural and non-structural BMPs”, and

“All industrial/commercial construction operations that result in a disturbance of one acre or more of total land area (or smaller parcel of land which is part of a large common development) and residential construction sites that result in a disturbance of five acres or more of total land area (or smaller parcel of land which is part of a larger common development) shall be required to develop and implement BMPs”. (Order 90-71, pages 18 and 19).

The requirement for storm water quality management applies equally to private and public projects.

3.0 BMP SELECTION

Candidate control measures have been selected from review of technical literature, review of existing control programs, and input from consulting firms and municipalities already involved in control program implementation. As required by First Term Permit Terms, consideration was given to:

- Structural Controls: First flush diversion, detention/retention basins, infiltration trenches/basins, porous pavement, oil/grease separators, grass swales, swirl concentrators, and engineering and design modification of existing structures.
- Non-structural Controls: Programs to educate the public on proper disposal of hazardous/toxic wastes, regulatory approaches, street sweeping and facility maintenance, and detection and elimination of illicit connections and illegal dumping.

Each new development will be required to implement appropriate non-structural BMPs in keeping with the size and type of development, to minimize the introduction of pollutants into the drainage system.

Each new development will also be required to implement appropriate “routine” structural BMPs in keeping with the size and type of development. “Routine” structural BMPs are economical, practicable, small scale-measures, which can be feasibly applied at the smallest unit of development.

A wide variety of documents from other jurisdictions, including the State BMP Manuals, as well as a number of new development BMP plans approved in the unincorporated area (plus a number in Cities) have been reviewed. The measures identified in **Tables 1 and 2** are to be deemed “standard practice” to be required on new developments, as specified.

Later, “special” structural BMPs may be installed to address specific water quality problems identified in the watershed planning process. “Special” structural BMPs are engineered facilities designed to address specific pollutant problems identified in the water quality planning process, runoff management plan, CEQA process, or similar water quality planning. Thus, there will be the future need to revisit these requirements at an as-yet-unspecified date or frequency.

3.1 Routine Non-structural BMPs

- N1. Education for Property Owners, Tenants and Occupants – For developments with no Property Owners Association (POA)¹ or with POAs of less than fifty (50) dwelling units, practical information materials will be provided to the first residents/occupants/tenants on general good housekeeping practices that contribute to protection of storm water quality initially these materials will be provided by the developer. Thereafter such materials will be available through the Permittees' education program. Different materials for residential, office commercial, retail commercial, vehicle-related commercial, and industrial uses will be involved.

For developments with POA and residential projects of more than fifty (50) dwelling units, project conditions of approval will require that the POA provide environmental awareness education materials, made available by the municipalities, to all members periodically. Among other things, these materials will describe the use of chemicals (including household type) that should be limited to the property, with no discharge of specified wastes via hosing or other direct discharge to gutters, catch basins and storm drains.

- N2. Activity Restrictions – If a POA is formed, conditions, covenants, and restrictions shall be prepared by the developer for the purpose of surface water quality protection. Alternatively, use restrictions may be developed by a building operator through lease terms, etc.
- N3. Common Area Landscape Management – Ongoing maintenance consistent with County Water Conservation Resolution or city equivalent, plus fertilizer and pesticide usage consistent with County Management Guidelines for Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides (DAMP **Appendix F**), or city equivalent.
- N4. BMP Maintenance – Identification of responsibility for implementation of each non-structural BMP and scheduled cleaning of all BMP structural facilities.
- N5. Title 22 CCR Compliance – Compliance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and relevant sections of the California Health & Safety Code regarding hazardous waste management, to be enforced by County Environmental Health on behalf of State.
- N6. Local Industrial Permit Compliance – Provides for clean storm water discharges from fuel dispensing areas, and requires permission to discharge industrial wastes to public properties.

¹ The term "Property Owners' Association" or POA as used herein means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for the purpose of managing a common interest development [from California Civil Code Sec. 1351(a)].

- N7. Spill Contingency Plan – Prepared by building operator for use by specified types of building or suite occupancies (County Environmental Health has provided list to County Building Plan Check, as an example), and which mandates stockpiling of cleanup materials, notification of responsible agencies, disposal of cleanup materials, documentation, etc.
- N8. Underground Storage Tank Compliance – Compliance with State regulations dealing with underground storage tanks, enforced by County Environmental Health on behalf of State.
- N9. Hazardous Materials Disclosure Compliance – Compliance with County and comparable City ordinances typically enforced by respective fire protection agency.
- N10. Uniform Fire Code Implementation – Compliance with Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code enforced by fire protection agency.
- N11. Common Area Litter Control – For developments with POAs, the POA will be required to implement trash management and litter control procedures in the common areas aimed at reducing pollution of drainage water. The Associations may contract with their landscape maintenance firms to provide this service during regularly scheduled maintenance, which should consist of litter patrol, emptying of trash receptacles in common areas, and noting trash disposal violations by homeowners or businesses and reporting the violations to the Association for investigation.
- N12. Employee Training – Education program (see N1) as it would apply to future employees of individual businesses. Developer either prepares manual(s) for initial purchasers of business site or for development that is constructed for an unspecified use makes commitment on behalf of POA to prepare.
- N13. Housekeeping of Loading Docks – Loading docks for grocery, drug and discount stores and warehouse type commercial and industrial loading docks must be kept in a clean and orderly condition through a regular program of sweeping and litter control and immediate cleanup of spills and broken containers.
- N14. Common Area Catch Basin Inspection – For developments with POAs and privately maintained drainage systems, require the Association to have privately owned catch basins inspected and, if necessary, cleaned prior to the storm season, no later than October 15th each year.
- N15. Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots – For developments with POAs and privately owned streets and parking lots, require the streets and parking lots be swept prior to the storm season, no later than October 15 each year.
- N16. Commercial Vehicle Washing – Vehicle exteriors may be washed with tap water or deionized water without the use of soaps or detergents and discharged to the

storm drain system. Solvents/degreasers may be used on a spot basis but must be wiped off before the vehicle is rinsed.

3.2 Routine Structural BMPs

- S1. Filtration – Surface runoff shall be directed to landscaped areas wherever practicable and as recommended by the engineer of record.
- S2. Common Area Efficient Irrigation – Physical implementation of landscape plan consistent with County Water Conservation Resolution or city equivalent, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.
- S3. Common Area Runoff-Minimizing Landscape Design – Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration.
- S4. Community Car Wash Racks – In complexes larger than 100 units where car washing is allowed, a designated car wash area that does not drain to a storm drain system shall be provided for common usage. Wash waters from this area may be directed to the sanitary sewer (in accordance with **Attachment A** and with the prior approval of the sewerage agency); to an engineered infiltration system; or to an equally effective alternative.
- S5. Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas – Food establishments (per State Health & Safety Code 27520) shall have either contained areas, sinks, each with sanitary sewer connections for disposal of wash waters containing kitchen and food wastes. If located outside, the contained areas, sinks shall also be structurally covered to prevent entry of stormwater.
- S6. Trash Container (dumpster) Areas – Trash container (dumpster) areas to have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavements diverted around the area(s), and:
 - A. For trash container areas associated with fuel dispensing, vehicle repair/maintenance, and industry, such areas are to be roofed over or drained to a water quality inlet (see S16), engineered infiltration/filtration system, or equally effective alternative.
 - B. For trash container areas associated with restaurants and warehouse/grocery operations such areas are to be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.
- S7. Self-contained Areas for Washing/Steam Cleaning/Maintenance Repair/Material Processing – Self-contained areas are required for washing/steam cleaning, wet material processing, and maintenance activities, specifically:

- A. For businesses where washing of vehicles without steam cleaning occurs, provide wash racks constructed in accordance with the guidelines in **Attachment A** and with the prior approval of the sewerage agency (Note: Discharge monitoring may be required by the sewerage agency). Alternatively, refer to N16.
 - B. Where steam cleaning occurs, provide wash racks as in S7A or structurally contain (with a cover for rain events) runoff from such areas on site for commercial waste removal.
 - C. Where wet material processing occurs (eg. Electroplating), secondary containment structures (not double wall containers) shall be provided to hold spills resulting from accidents, leaking tanks or equipment, or any other unplanned releases (Note: If these are plumbed to the sanitary sewer, the structures and plumbing shall be in accordance with **Attachment B** and with the prior approval of the sewerage agency). Also see N10.
 - D. Where vehicle repair/maintenance occurs, impermeable berms, drop inlets, trench catch basins, or overflow containment structures shall be provided around repair bays to prevent spilled materials and wash-down waters from entering the storm drain system.
- S8. Outdoor Storage – Where a plan of development contemplates or building plans incorporate outdoor containers for oils, fuels, solvents, coolants, wastes, and other chemicals, these shall be protected by secondary containment structures (not double wall containers). Also see N10. For outdoor vehicle and equipment salvage yards, and outdoor recycling the entire storage area shall drain through water quality inlets (see S16).
- S9. Motor Fuel Concrete Dispensing Areas – Areas used for fuel dispensing shall be paved with concrete (no use of asphalt). Concrete surfacing to extend 6 ½” from the corner of each fuel dispenser in any direction. This distance may be reduced to OR the maximum length that the fuel dispensing hose and nozzle assembly may be operated in any direction plus one (1) foot. In addition, the fuel dispensing area shall be graded and constructed so as to prevent drainage flow either through or from the fuel dispensing area (also see S11).
- S10. Motor Fuel Dispensing Area Canopy – All motor fuel concrete dispensing areas are to have a canopy structure for weather protection, extending over the motor fuel concrete fuel dispensing area as defined in No. 9.
- S11. Motor Fuel Concrete Dispensing Area Interruptible Drainage – The concrete motor fuel dispensing area will be graded and constructed so as to drain to an underground clarifier/ sump/tank equipped with a shut-off valve that can stop the further draining of stormwater or spilled material therefrom into the street or storm drain system. Spills will be immediately cleaned up according to Spill Contingency Plan

- S12. Energy Dissipaters – Energy dissipaters are to be installed at the outlets of new storm drains, which enter unlined channels, in accordance with applicable agency specifications.
- S13. Catch Basin Stenciling - Phrase “No Dumping – Drains to Ocean” or equally effective phrase to be stenciled on catch basins to alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged into stormwater.

- S14. Diversion of Loading Dock Drainage – Below grade loading docks for grocery stores and warehouse/distribution centers of fresh food items – will drain through water quality inlets (see S16), or to an engineered infiltration system, or an equally effective alternative.
- S15. Inlet trash racks – Where appropriate to reduce intake and transport through the storm drain system of large floatable debris, trash racks shall be provided where drainage from open areas enters storm drains (County PFRD Standard Plan 1305 & 1327, CalTrans Standard Plan D96 & D98-C, or City equivalent).
- S16. Water Quality Inlets – Water Quality Inlets designed to remove free phase liquid petroleum compounds, grease, floatable debris, and settleable solids can be used in the following applications: S6, S8, S14.

4.0 CONSTRUCTION REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The First Term Permits stated that ... “industrial/commercial construction operations that result in a disturbance of one acre or more of total land area...and residential construction sites that result in the disturbance of five acres or more...shall be required to develop and implement BMPs...to control erosion and siltation and contaminated runoff from the construction sites”.

Construction activities disturbing five acres or more of land are required to comply with a general Construction NPDES Storm Water Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board. The following is therefore required as a result of the wording of the NPDES permits and applies only to commercial/industrial operations disturbing land areas of one to five acres.

Permittees shall ensure that the following requirements are defined on permit plan cover sheets as either general or special notes.

1. Construction sites shall be maintained in such a condition that an anticipated storm does not carry wastes or pollutants off the site.

Discharges of material other than stormwater are allowed only when necessary for performance and completion of construction practices and where they do no: cause or contribute to a violation of any water quality standard; cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; or contain a hazardous substance in a quantity reportable under Federal Regulations 40 CFR Parts 117 and 302.

Potential pollutants include but are not limited to: solid or liquid chemical spills; wastes from paints, stains, sealants, glues, limes, pesticides, herbicides, wood preservatives and solvents; asbestos fibers, paint flakes or stucco fragments; fuels, oils, lubricants, and hydraulic, radiator or battery fluids; fertilizers, vehicle/equipment wash water and concrete wash water; concrete, detergent or floatable wastes; wastes from any engine; equipment steam cleaning or chemical degreasing; and superchlorinated potable water line flushings.

During construction disposal of such materials should occur in a specified and controlled temporary area on-site, physically separated from potential storm water run-off, with ultimate disposal in accordance with local, state and federal requirements.

2. Dewatering of contaminated groundwater, or discharging contaminated soils via surface erosion is prohibited. Dewatering of non-contaminated groundwater requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit from the respective state Regional Water Quality Control Board.

5.0 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

NPDES Stormwater Permit compliance requires that storm water quality management is considered during a project's planning phase, implemented during construction, and ultimately maintained for the life of the project. In addition, the program must be adopted and uniformly implemented by all Permittees.

Applying this concept to new development, it is intended that each new development will incorporate the approved program of BMPs to minimize the amount of pollution entering the drainage system.

Standard Conditions of Approval were developed to be implemented countywide to address land use areas of concern. The requirement for a post-construction storm water quality management plan will be specified in each Permittee's standard conditions of approval. These conditions will require project proponents to submit for approval a proposal identifying the BMPs that will be incorporated into the project to control pollutants after construction.

Each Permittee will require BMPs for specified new development through similar processes. The typical process is outlined as follows:

1. The present municipal procedure for approval of grading, building, and similar permits will be modified to include incorporation of the BMPs listed in **Tables 1 and 2**, as applicable.
2. Permittees will make this Appendix, detailing implementation of BMPs, available to applicants through the permitting process. Applicants will be informed at the earliest possible point of processing of these requirements.
3. Applicants will be required to submit a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) at appropriate discretionary and ministerial permit issuance levels. The Plan shall include a description of the discretionary and ministerial permit issuance levels. The Plan shall include a description of the project and an outline of which BMPs apply to the project pursuant to this Appendix. A sample Plan outline is provided in **Attachment C**. The Plan shall also include a location map and a project map identifying storm drain facilities and receiving waters.

As increasing detail concerning the nature of specific uses within the project becomes available, the WQMP shall be refined.

4. Upon review of the WQMP, each municipality will require project incorporation of the identified routine structural and non-structural BMPs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS to be applied by municipalities:

Upon discretionary actions that include a precise plan of development:

1. Prior to issuance of building permits, permit applicant shall submit for approval of City/PFRD Official(s), a water quality management plan (WQMP) specifically identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be used on site to control predictable pollutant run-off.

This WQMP shall identify the: structural and non-structural measures specified in this Appendix detailing implementation of BMPs whenever they are applicable to the project (when the project has a below grade loading dock, for example); the assignment of long-term maintenance responsibilities (specifying the developer, parcel owner, maintenance association, lessee, etc.); and, shall reference the location(s) of structural BMPs.

Upon Subdivisions of Land:

2. Prior to Recordation and if determined applicable by City/PFRD Official(s), applicant shall submit a WQMP that identifies the application and incorporation of those routine structural and non-structural BMPs outlined in the Countywide NPDES Drainage Area Management Plan Appendix detailing implementation of BMPs not dependent on specific land uses, for approval of City/PFRD Officials.

Upon projects whose discretionary or grading or surface mining or grubbing and clearing or paving approval could result in the surface disturbance of more than five (5) acres, or which is an integral part of an earlier such approval not yet fully implemented (for example, a development area, road, or channel being graded/improved in phases):

3. Prior to issuance of grading or grubbing and clearing or surface mining or paving permits, applicant shall obtain coverage under the NPDES Statewide Industrial Stormwater Permit for General Construction Activities from the State Water Resources Control Board. Evidence this has been attained shall be submitted to City/PFRD Official(s).

All three conditions also functionally apply to public projects where the local jurisdiction technically chooses not to issue formal permits to themselves or hired-contractors, but nonetheless undertakes the work.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

To address unusual situations, particularly when an unanticipated element of land use or occupancy is proposed after a basic building has already been completed, the County itself applies and recommends application of language similar to the following condition upon permit issuance decisions that involve projects constructed for an unspecified use:

Prior to issuance of certificates of use and occupancy or building permits for individual tenant improvements or construction permits for a tank or pipeline, uses shall be identified and, for specified uses, the applicant shall propose plans and measures for chemical management (including, but not limited to, storage, emergency response employee training, spill contingencies and disposal) to the satisfaction of the PFRD Official(s).

The PFRD Official(s) and other specified agencies such as County Fire, the Health Care Agency, and sewerage agencies to ensure implementation of each agency's respective requirements shall approve chemical management plans. Further, a copy of the approved "Chemical Management Plans" shall be furnished to the PFRD Building Official, prior to the issuance of any certificates of use and occupancy.

Certificates or permits may be ministerially withheld if features needed to properly manage chemicals cannot be incorporated into a previously completed building, center, or complex.

For the County, the Health Care Agency Environmental Health and Fire Department have provided a list of specified uses/occupancies of concern to Building Plan Check.

6.0 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPERS AND CONTRACTORS

The following defines the required educational program for developers and contractors.

This Appendix with its attachments will contain the legal, administrative, and technical information needed to acquaint developers and contractors with the NPDES program. Orange County developers and contractors have been implementing erosion control plans for many years and are familiar with that portion of the program. New requirements resulting from the NPDES Permit and the DAMP are contained herein.

The Building Industry Association and the Associated General Contractors have been asked to assume responsibility for alerting their members of the information contained in this Appendix. The County and Cities will make the Appendix text available as part of the development review process.

ATTACHMENT A

County Sanitation Districts of Orange

Guidelines for Preventing Sewer Discharge of Surface Runoff Through Wash Pads

August 1992

Purpose and Scope

These guidelines are established pursuant to Section 203 of the Districts' Wastewater Discharge Regulations (Ordinance) as amended February 7, 1992. Section 203 provides that

No person shall discharge groundwater, surface runoff, or subsurface drainage to the Districts' sewerage facilities except as provided herein. Pursuant to section 305, et. Seq., the Districts may approve the discharge of such water only when no alternate method of disposal is reasonably available or to mitigate an environmental risk or health hazard.

The Guidelines presented herein are intended for the implementation of this policy as it applies to preventing surface runoff from entering the Districts' sewerage system through exposed wash pads.

Application

Two sources from which surface runoff can potentially enter the Districts' sewerage system are the exposed area around the wash pad and the wash pad itself.

Exposed Area Around the Wash Pad: Appropriate measures must be taken to insure that surface runoff from the exposed area around the wash pad (e.g. parking lot, storage areas) does not enter the sewer. Surface runoff must be directed away from the sewer. Appropriate measures include grading the open area to redirect surface runoff to the storm drain; berming around the wash pad; or trenching around the wash pad with grating over the trench, and directing the collected water to a storm drain in accordance with stormwater discharge requirements.

The Wash Pad: Appropriate measures must be taken to insure that surface runoff from the wash pad itself does not enter the sewer. Provided that local regulations are satisfied, roofing will be required for all exposed wash pads, which have a total area exceeding 150 square feet. If the roof structure does not include walls, then the roof's overhang must extend a minimum of 20 percent of the roof's height. All roof drains must be routed to a storm drain.

Where roofing of exposed areas is infeasible or prohibited by local regulations, the Districts may accept the use of an automated surface runoff diversion system. [Note: This diversion system will not substitute for the appropriate measures cited above for surface runoff from the exposed area around the wash pad]. In cases where a diversion system is installed, only the first 0.1 inch of rainwater will be allowed to enter the sewer. After the first 0.1 inch of rainfall, excess rainwater must be diverted to an appropriate drainage system by use of an automated diversion system. The diversion system is subject to acceptance by the Districts. Manual methods of diversion (e.g. manual gates, removable plugs) are not acceptable. Companies are responsible for maintaining the automated diversion system in proper operating condition to ensure that no excess surface runoff from the wash pad is discharged to the sewer.

ATTACHMENT B

County Sanitation Districts of Orange

Minimum Requirements for Spill Containment

1. Elimination of all floor drains in the wet process area.
2. Installation of containment facilities to hold any drag-out process materials or spills resulting from employee accidents, leaking tanks or other equipment, or any other accidental releases. Installation of structures to seal the floor at any potential wastewater discharge points.
3. Provide direct plumbing of all overflow or final rinse tanks and concentrated waste/ wastewater to the pretreatment system or holding tank. Regulated process wastewater may be plumbed to downstream of the pretreatment system, but upstream of the sample point, if it can be shown by sampling and analysis to meet permit limitations. An analysis report of these waste streams bypassing treatment must be submitted for Districts' approval.
4. Spill containment (SC) volume requirements:
 - ° If the SC is inside (covered), the volume must be equal to 110% of the largest tank or 10% of the total process tank volume inside the bermed area (whichever is larger). An additional 1" of freeboard or height must be added.
 - ° If SC is outside (outdoors), use the inside criteria plus capacity to hold a rainfall of 24 hours based on a 25-year storm. An additional 1" of freeboard or height must be added.
 - ° Appropriate deductions to the spill containment volume shall be made for tanks and/or equipment occupying the same spill containment area.
5. Separation of incompatible chemicals with a berm or other impermeable barrier.
6. All berm penetrations or leaks must be sealed.
7. The floor and berm must be made or coated with material capable of withstanding spills of the chemicals being stored.
8. Spill containment is also required in the pretreatment system area to prevent hazardous chemicals used in the pretreatment system and untreated wastes from entering the sample point.

ATTACHMENT C

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTLINE

COVER PAGE

Name of Project
Name of Company
Date

NEXT PAGE

Signed Statement (with/date) certifying that the applicant has accepted the provisions of the WQMP and that the applicant will strive to have the plan carried out by all future successors.

REPORT TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Tract or Discretionary permit number(s) and condition number(s). Spell out conditions verbatim.
- II. Project Description
 - 1. Type of project
 - 2. Project size
 - 3. Homeowners Association or Property Owner's Association Formation
- III. Site Description
 - 1. Identify the watershed the project is in.
 - 2. Is there a pre-existing water quality problem that has been identified in the watershed planning process?
- IV. Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - 1. List and describe applicable structural and non-structural BMPs from DAMP Appendix that are applicable to your project, depending on the proposed land use, size, and use of a property owners association.
- V. Inspection/Maintenance Responsibility for BMPs
- VI. Figures
 - 1. Location Map
 - 2. Site Plan (reduced drainage map acceptable) identifying storm drain facilities and receiving waters.

Table 1: Appropriate Nonstructural BMPs

Appropriate Nonstructural BMPs	Residential	Industrial	Retail/Office Center	Restaurants Warehouse/Grocery	Fuel Dispensing	Vehicle Repair/ Maintenance
Homeowner/Tenant Education (N1)	X	X	X			
Activity Restrictions (N2)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common Area Landscape Management (N3)	X	X	X			
BMP Maintenance (N4)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Title 22 CCR Compliance (N5)		X			X	X
Local Industrial Permit Compliance (N6)		X			X	
Spill Contingency Plan (N7)		X			X	X
Underground Storage Tank Compliance (N8)		X			X	
Haz-Mat Disclosure Compliance (N9)		X			X	X
Uniform Fire Code Implementation (N10)		X			X	X
Litter Control (N11)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Employee Training (N12)		X	X	X	X	X
Housekeeping of Loading Docks (N13)		X		X		
Catchbasin Inspection (N14)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private Street/Lot Sweeping (N15)	X	X	X			
Commercial Vehicle Washing (N16)		X				X

Table 2: Routine Structural BMPs

Routine Structural BMPs	Residential	Industrial	Retail/Office Center	Restaurants Warehouse/Grocery	Fuel Dispensing	Vehicle Repair/ Maintenance
Filtration (S1)	X	X	X	X		
Common Area Efficient Irrigation (S2)	X	X	X			
Common Area Runoff-Minimizing Landscape (S3)	X	X	X			
Community Car Wash Racks (S4)	X					
Wash Water Controls For Food Preparation Areas (S5)				X		
Trash Container (Dumpster) Areas (S6)		X		X	X	X
Self-Contained Areas for Washing/Steam Cleaning/Repair/Mat. Processing (S7)		X				X
Outdoor Storage (S8)		X				
Concrete Fuel Dispensing Area (S9)					X	
Extended Fuel Dock Canopy (S10)					X	
Interr. Flow from Motor Fuel Dispensing Areas (S11)					X	
Energy Dissapators (S12)	X	X	X			
Catchbasin Stenciling (S13)	X	X	X			
Diversion of Loading Dock Drainage (S14)				X		
Inlet Trash Racks (S15)	X	X	X			
Water Quality Inlets (S16)		X		X	X	X